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## The Roots of Communism

Most of us think of Communism as something that started in Russia in 1917. But Communism is really a lineal descendant of revolutionary schemes hatched in the latter half of the 18th Century.

Communism and its half-brother Socialism are among the ideological descendants of those who planned and carried out the French Revolution, and who have been responsible for most European and Asiatic revolutions ever since.

Anglo-Saxon peoples first received their impressions of the French Revolution largely from Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities* and Carlyle's *French Revolution*. The authors of these justly famous books were out to write exciting, intriguing stories. They were accepted for generations as history, but they were largely fiction.

Both authors, especially Carlyle, rhapsodized over a theme that suited their dramatic purpose. Both of them are stories of a wicked king who had long suppressed and trod his people down, till the people finally revolted and justly put him to death. Carlyle spoke of "the great heart of Danton," although Danton's last words were to revile the people.

No wonder the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (11th ed., 1911), in sketching the life of Carlyle, said incidentally that "The publication . . . of the *French Revolution* marked the turning-point of Carlyle's career."

The sketch continues:

"In the *French Revolution* Carlyle had discovered his real strength. He was always at his best when his imagination was set to work upon a solid framework of fact."

But later in the same sketch, the author says:

"It was, of course, impossible for Carlyle to satisfy modern requirements of matter-of-fact accuracy. He could not in the time have assimilated all the materials even then extant, and later accumulations would necessitate a complete revision."

Certainly Carlyle's book does "necessitate a complete revision," for the very readable work he turned out was in most essentials contrary to what later became known in English-speaking countries, as it had long been known on the Continent of Europe.

As a matter of fact, the French Revolution was caused largely by the plotting of aliens, just as was

the Russian Revolution of 1917; just as was so much of the Socialistic New Deal in the United States.

These and other revolutions stemmed from the same plot—from the same atheistic, hate-ridden plotters.

### A Revision of History

In 1918 Mrs. Nesta H. Webster, an Englishwoman, happened to go into a book store in Switzerland. She found a book on the French Revolution, and upon reading it she decided to write an authentic history of the French Revolution for the English-speaking world. The result was her book *The French Revolution*, published in 1919.

Mrs. Webster had before her all contemporary authorities, and all of the writings that had been turned out since. She shows the French Revolution to have been caused by four great intrigues which she lists as follows:

- I. The intrigue of the Orléanistes to change the dynasty of France.
- II. The intrigue of the Subversives to destroy all religion and all government.
- III. The intrigue of Prussia to break the Franco-Austrian alliance.
- IV. The intrigue of the English revolutionaries to overthrow the governments of both France and England."

Mrs. Webster shows from the writings of English people who visited France in early 1789, that the country dwellers, at least, were living in a contentment that was not found in Britain. That was not true in the cities, where conditions were often deplorable. Yet few if any of those who suffered the bad conditions were found among the promoters of the Revolution. They were merely used by those evil men who were seeking to destroy civilization.

### World Revolution

In 1921, Mrs. Webster published a second book *World Revolution — the Plot Against Civilization*. There she points out that not only the French Revolution but similar revolutions that have since taken place are the work of secret movements that trace their



descent directly from Adam Weishaupt's *Society of the Illuminati*. This group was formed in 1776, the very year of the American Declaration of Independence. It operated with the greatest secrecy. She quotes Louis Blanc as describing Weishaupt as "the profoundest conspirator that ever existed."

The Illuminati had as their program:

1. Abolition of ordered government.
2. Abolition of private property.
3. Abolition of inheritance.
4. Abolition of patriotism.
5. Abolition of the family (that is, of marriage and of morality, and the institution of communal education of children).
6. Abolition of all religion.

This program, moreover, Mrs. Webster says, "has continued up to the present day" to form the exact program of the world revolution.

The first thing to note about the Illuminati and their revolutions is that they were the work, not of farmers or working people, but of intellectuals — of men who work with their brains and achieve their results largely by so stirring up uninformed masses that these masses appeared to do the work of destruction of their own accord. **Especially in the early days of the French Revolution they brought in brigands to terrorize the people.**

Karl Marx, 1818-1883, assembled into one program all revolutionary recommendations formerly made. His plan has become known as Marxism.

From Marxism have stemmed Bolshevism, Communism, English Fabianism, Socialism, and New Dealism. The differences between these are based on expediency and local conditions. **But they are all merely different facets of the same thing—world revolution.**

Most of the victims of the French Revolution, and this has been true of subsequent revolutions, were not the educated or wealthy people. According to Pierre J. Proudhon, the total number of victims drowned, guillotined or shot in France amounted to 300,000 and of this number only about 3000 were nobles. Those executed in the Reign of Terror proper in Paris totalled about 2800, and of this number, about 500 were of the aristocracy, 1000 the middle class and 1000 the working class. At Nantes, 500 children of the people were killed in one butchery, and, according to an English contemporary, 144 poor women who sewed shirts for the army were thrown into the river. So the poorer classes suffered most, just as in Soviet Russia ever since 1917.

In 1794, Robespierre, last and most vitriolic of the revolutionary leaders, was guillotined. That marked the end of the Terror. But by that time France was demoralized and exhausted. A contemporary writer said:

"There is no longer any public opinion, or rather this opinion is made up only of hatred . . . on all sides are ruins, ruins of party, ruins of power, ruins of national representations, ruins of churches, ruins of finance, ruins of conscience, ruins of intellect—and more pitiable than all: the ruins of the national character."

We have gone into some detail about the French Revolution because the same excesses were perpetrated

in varying degrees in all succeeding revolutions, including of course Soviet Russia and the Iron Curtain countries, and in the Spanish Civil War. And if certain elements now trying to attain complete power in the United States should ever succeed, we would see the same kinds and degrees of excesses enacted here. **For these forces, as we have said above, are the ideological descendants of those who planned and carried out the French Revolution.**

### Analogies

It is interesting to compare the course of events during the French Revolution with their corresponding courses in later revolutions and, indeed, here in the United States today where already a revolution is under way.

For instance, just as Communism has in a few short years spread to every section of the world and has infiltrated practically every organization of any consequence—industrial, commercial, political, and in such fields as art, medicine, law, etc. (let no one doubt this is true), so in a very brief time the Illuminati had founded cells in other countries—in Holland, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Russia and even Africa.

A common technique of the French revolutionaries was the creation of grievances in order to exploit them. Certain crops were deliberately destroyed or otherwise ruined in order to increase the scarcity. On one occasion they spread a rumor that a large supply of grain had been poisoned, whereupon the credulous people indignantly destroyed it themselves. In fact the monumental credulity of the people was often worked on by the intellectual revolutionaries.

Similarly, here in the United States we find grievances manufactured or magnified far beyond their actual importance—in order to be exploited. It was through trumped-up grievances that Roosevelt manufactured most of his crises. It was in large part by methods like these that the present day left-wing labor unions came to be formed—dominated in important cases by Communists.

Another parallel may be seen in the aloofness throughout the French Revolution of most of the supposedly substantial people of the country. They ran away from it all. It is clear that a determined stand by a very small number of the more substantial French people could have halted the Revolution in its tracks, especially during the first two or three years. Mme. Roland, herself, later executed, exclaimed: "I hope no longer that liberty may be established amongst cowards insensible to the worst outrages that could be committed against Nature and humanity, cold spectators of crimes that **the courage of fifty armed men could easily have prevented.**"

**But most conservatives sidestepped the terrible events—saw no obligation to organize to stop the Revolution's progress.**

In the same way, if Louis XVI had asserted himself, he could have stopped the Revolution in a brief time. The King is represented by those who rhapsodized about the French Revolution as a wicked and slothful man. But Mrs. Webster, and other writers since, point out that while he inherited a dreadful state of affairs



upon the death of his father, Louis XV, yet he addressed himself throughout his life to bringing about reform, and accomplished a great deal. But he was timid. He refused to permit his soldiers to fight. When the Tuileries, the city palace of the King, was invaded and the King made prisoner, he left strictest orders with the several hundred Swiss Guard remaining not to offer any resistance. **And the Swiss Guard was massacred to a man.**

So timidity ruled not only among the people but in the people's King.

We have seen the same kind of intimidation, as yet in a lesser degree, here in the United States. During 1936 and 1937 the CIO unionized the rubber workers in Ohio. They chose rubber because that would make easy the organizing of the automobile workers. They next successfully unionized the automobile workers. They chose the automobile industry for it was the greatest user of steel. Then they moved into the steel industry.

Union organizers brought in their "goons" to dynamite the homes of "scabs," beat up non-strikers, and resorted even to murder to gain their ends, just as in 1789 the French plotters brought in the goons of their day to intimidate and frighten the people. Governor Davey of Ohio invited further violence by announcing that under no circumstances would state troops be used to prevent violence in industrial disputes. Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan refused to intervene, even when motor plants were seized, **and for that failure to protect the people Murphy was rewarded in 1939 with appointment as Attorney General of the United States.**

### Calvin Coolidge

Back in 1920 when Governor Calvin Coolidge sent his famous telegram to Samuel Gompers, then President of the American Federation of Labor, that "no man has a right to strike against the public order, anywhere, anytime," Coolidge was hailed from coast to coast for his courage. And that telegram made Coolidge President of the United States.

But we have had few Coolidges lately.

The same lack of courage and willingness to take cover—willingness to abstain from doing what would require courage but would exercise a wholesome influence over the safety and welfare of the country, is found among multitudes of our businessmen. They have abdicated just as Governor Murphy abdicated in Michigan, and just as countless other officials have abdicated in recent years.

In 1922 there was a strike of soft-coal workers in Southern Illinois. Presently John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union, declared that new workers that came in were "strikebreakers" and he added that "representatives of our organization are justified in treating this crowd as an outlaw organization and in viewing its members in the same light as they do any other common strikebreaker." Whereupon armed strikers killed between 30 and 40 un-armed men and wounded many others. Thirteen were shot and killed as they climbed a fence. Two men were hung to trees and their bodies were riddled with bullets. Six

were tied together and dragged by an automobile, after which they were taken to a cemetery and shot.

**Two hundred and fourteen men were indicted for murder as a result of this massacre. Yet not one conviction was ever obtained.**

This Herrin massacre, as it is known, is like what happened in the French Revolution. It can happen here again, multiplied many times. And it will happen here if the President, the Governor of every State, and the Mayor of every city do not do their duty to maintain order. **And many of these will not dare maintain order, under the threats to which we have become accustomed, unless citizens and especially businessmen organize and demand law enforcement.**

Another parallel between the French Revolution and the revolution now taking place in the United States, as well as in other countries, is that most of the job was directed by aliens. In the case of France, Frederick the Great of Prussia, had a finger in the pie. He aided or abetted the Illuminati who came out of Germany, and who can be compared with the large number of alien-born, who have taken the lead in advancing the revolution in America.

One of the reasons the French people were largely helpless was that their best troops were sent to the frontier, and only those who could be controlled by the revolutionaries were permitted near Paris.

Similarly, at the present time when the danger of Russian attack on the United States is believed by our military men to be great, our best and most experienced troops are in Germany and Korea. In case of attack on the United States we would have to call home troops from abroad, if, indeed, there were time.

**For America is practically defenseless here at home today.**

In the French Revolution there was a distinct movement aimed at the destruction of Christianity. The whole of this anti-Christian movement, says Mrs. Webster, was the direct work of the Illuminati. Churches were violated, priests murdered, and the most obscene ceremonies were conducted in the churches. All this was repeated of course in the Spanish Civil War.

Progress toward de-Christianization in the United States has not had the chance to proceed very far yet. But there are indications as to what can be expected.

Prayer was ruled out at the San Francisco Conference where the United Nations was born. No open prayer is allowed in the United Nations even yet. There have been other instances like this. Two or three years ago one of the associate superintendents of schools in New York City announced that in none of the 22 schools under his jurisdiction would any hymn or song be allowed at Christmastime which made reference to the birth of Christ.

**Surely the anti-Christ is at work.**

Mrs. Webster points out that in the latter days of the French Revolution, especially under Robespierre, there was a definite plan to bring about de-population by wholesale murder among the people. The very words "plan of de-population" occur in the writings and speeches of several who took active part in the Revolution. One authority, Collot d'Hervois, maintained that 12 or 15 million of the 25 million French



at the time must be destroyed. Others said the population must be reduced to 6 or 8 million. The theory was that the smaller the population the better for "democracy."

Carrier, a revolutionary leader, eventually executed like all the rest, exclaimed, "Let us make a cemetery of France rather than not regenerate her after our manner." And this epitomized the eventual philosophy of the Revolution.

In the wars of the last 35 years, we have had ample instances of wholesale slaughter. There have been the massacres in Soviet Russia; the killing of the 10,000 or more Polish officers in the Katyn Forest; the deaths of many millions of both Russians and aliens in Soviet Russian prison camps. There was the policy of unconditional surrender applied by us and by our allies to both Germany and Japan, under which many tens of thousands of civilians, including women and children, were wiped out by bombing in Europe, and by atom bombs in Japan. There was carnage and destruction to an extent never equalled in modern times.

### Retrospect

As we look back on the last two world wars and the unsettled conditions between them, and since World War II, it is impossible not to see a plan at work. That plan is the destruction of Western Civilization. World War I benefited no nation in the world except Soviet Russia—and another group we shall discuss in a later Letter. Britain, France and Germany all lost most of their ablest men of all classes. Britain, by impoverishing herself in that war and in World War II, was an easy prey in 1945 for the Socialist regime.

World War II was even more disastrous. France fell quickly in 1940. Germany was largely destroyed. Japan was rendered incapable for an indefinite time of opposing Soviet Russia successfully. Britain further sacrificed her resources and has become a dependent of the United States. The greatest loss of all in these two wars has been the complete undermining of morals and morale in most countries of Europe, and the undermining of morals in the United States.

France, after the French Revolution, was, as we have seen, exhausted and demoralized. But for America's billions poured out almost haphazard, present day Europe would have long since sunk into chaos.

As after World War I, so now after World War II, the only victors are Soviet Russia—and other plotters.

We hear a great deal these days about our "world responsibilities." We hear very little about our responsibilities to ourselves, which include, incidentally, our responsibilities to our children and our children's children. Under a series of slogans such as "world responsibilities," "winning the peace," "democracy," etc., our people have been beguiled into a state of mind where they are really fit subjects for revolution. They have become afraid.

History is little taught in most of our schools and colleges. The aim of education is to mediocrize the people—pour them, as it were, all into one mold from

which, it is expected, will emerge the "common man." Mountains of propaganda are devoted to the United Nations, "racism," equality, "rights." Little is devoted to America and America's vital interests. **At this writing, so far as we can learn, neither candidate for the Presidency has struck a patriotic note in any speech.**

The Korea report of Oct. 22 shows 965 American casualties. Americans have been killed, wounded or captured *at the rate of more than 600 a week* during the 70 weeks of the "truce." Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr., said Oct. 18 that 10 million young Americans might see service in the armed services in the foreseeable future.

President Truman, through the State Department and the Pentagon, which State dominates, unlawfully committed tens of thousands, perhaps eventually millions, of Americans to die in Asia.

**Here is revolution already far advanced in America, under the dictation of the Communist-sympathizing State Department.**

**Hadn't we citizens better do something about this—quick?**

*Melvin L. Harp*  
President,

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